INDIAN STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

A

SYNOPSIS

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1.0 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development is being considered as an act of humanity where development should take place without bargaining the necessities of the upcoming generation. The sphere where humans live in is generally known as “Environment” and those entire acts humans do in order to enhance their lives within that habitat is “Development”. These two go hand in hand and are attached to one another. Sustainable Development is a twofold effort to pour concern on these two terms i.e. Environment and Development. The ideology depicts that Nature (earth, biodiversity), Life Support (ecosystem, resources, and environment) and Community should be sustained and People, Society, and Economy should be developed. If we move our eyes towards the environment and climate changes it shows a clear picture of how frequently things are degrading. The approach of sustainable development is a masterstroke to overcome these issues along with encouraging the development. As it can be seen from the past records that every nation who has gained freedom has attained it by economic development, thus to cope up with the world, economic development becomes the only way to exist.

Despite development and growth, peace and integration among various nations are still missing somewhere. The issues of eradicating wildlife, changes in climate, global warming, and scarcity of resources are also haunting the earth. All these are interconnected and can be resolved by a unified approach and practice of Sustainable Development. The concern of sustainable development is to bring equality and justice, development in all aspects while protecting the environment. It is where the complexities of sustainable development start, as these concerns usually do not congruence with each other.

In the present time, the race of economic development has left environment far behind, a lot of damage has been caused to earth and reason being pollution, industrial waste and extensive use of resources. Lately, people have shown concern towards the planet and now they understand that living in a developed society with a degraded environment will not work. The major challenge being faced today is that this understanding of sustainable development is required to be put into practice by reducing unsustainable methods. Sustainable development tries to provide the basic needs to the economy but in a sustainable way and reducing the

wastage of natural resources in all ways. In the prosperity of a country economic development is the key and the route towards it is good business and technologies used, in which education plays an important role. Ultimately, healthy education in any country will enable people to sustain the resources by using them effectively and efficiently and also by expanding the business with their knowledge.

Various economies of the world are joining hands and are integrating with each other to save the planet. Countries whether developing or developed need to implement sustainable ways and methods.

1.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS-BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the outcome of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015. There are altogether 17 goals which focus on eliminating poverty and protect the environment in every possible manner. The work on SDGs is being processed for decades by many countries along with UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Earlier in June 2012, UN conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presented a document "THE FUTURE WE WANT" in which the decisions regarding SDGs were taken.

SDGs are replacement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or to say, SDGs are add-ons in MDGs. In 2015, the UN formed 17 SDGs in place of existing eight MDGs to eliminate extreme poverty. These SDGs are more comprehensive and based on five Ps-:

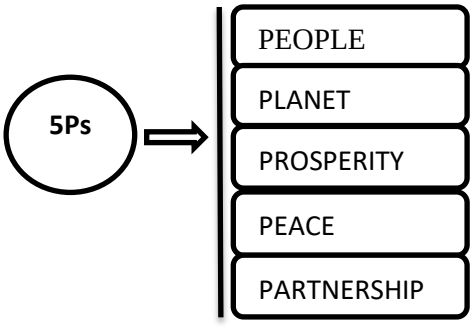

Figure 1.1 Five Ps of SDG

All members of the UN adopted '**2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'** in which 17 SDGs were introduced. These 17 SDGs were set with 169 targets to be achieved in the next 15

years. All the environmental issues and the world target to remove poverty are related and hence interrelated goals will help in improving the situation. This is a huge responsibility as this agenda is a planet savior; this is why 2015 is said to be a Landmark year. Some major agreements were adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015:

Table No.1: Agreements of UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015

AGREEMENTS	HELD ON
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	March 2015
Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for development	July 2015
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)	September 2015
Paris Agreement On Climate Change	December 2015

Formulating the Goals alone will not be helpful until and unless they are followed with full commitment by all the stakeholders at the global level. To assist SDGs in implementation, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs is established. SDGs integrate all the thematic aspects like energy, oceans, climate, transport, water, urbanization, science and technology. Specifically, they are named as 17 goals or Global Goals. SDGs are the unified approach and generalized goals which are applicable to developed as well as developing countries.

India has also adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and they are dealt with by NITI Aayog. In this context RIS (Research and Information System), NITI Aayog and State Government integrated into shaping the policy framework for the better implementation of SDGs. The goals to transform the world are and their respective targets are described below -:

Table No. 2: SDGs and their focus areas

S.NO	GOALS	FOCUS AREAS
SDG 1	**No Poverty**	The main aim of this goal is to eliminate poverty in all its forms. It also aims to provide basic needs to all the people and bring out them from the vulnerable and vicious circles of poverty.
SDG 2	**Zero Hunger**	This goal focuses on removing all dimensions of malnutrition and increase agricultural productivity. Enhancing the sustainable ways of production, maintaining ecosystem and improving cultivation techniques.
SDG 3	**Good Health and Well-being**	The goal emphasizes in reducing maternal mortality ratio and strengthens the preventions and treatment measure for premature mortality. It also promotes mental health and well-being by providing availability of good medicines and vaccination.

SDG 4	**Quality Education**	Education is an important contributor to development. This goal aims at ensuring quality education for all without any discrimination.
SDG 5	**Gender Equality**	Equality should be there and no disparities with reference to gender should exist. Women should get equal rights in education, political empowerment and should not be in any case of violence and enjoy the same liberty as males.
SDG 6	**Clean Water and Sanitation**	Water is a basic necessity for the existence of life. Thus this goal aims at providing clean water in both ways quality and quantity wise. Also to provide access to proper sanitation facilities.
SDG 7	**Affordable and Clean Energy**	This is an approach towards clean resources and sources of energy, available at affordable rates.
SDG 8	**Decent Work and Economic Growth**	The ultimate goal is to achieve economic growth in sustainable ways, thus everyone should have access to work opportunities. Adequate establishment of industries and MSMEs should be there for employment generation.
SDG 9	**Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**	This goal is an attempt to promote sustainable industrialization using environment-friendly techniques to enhance production. Building small scale industries with financial assistance.
SDG 10	**Reduced Inequality**	There should not be any inequalities within the country and among the countries on the basis of rich-poor criterion.
SDG 11	**Sustainable Cities and Communities**	Building cities and communities by preserving the natural heritage and proving safe and amenities inclusive habitat to live in.
SDG 12	**Responsible Consumption and Production**	The responsibility lies in both production and consumption. This goal focuses on various ways to prevent overuse and promote reuse, recycle and reduce techniques.
SDG 13	**Climate Action**	The threats of climate hazards need to rectify immediately thus this goal emphasizes on creating awareness about climate change and adapt ways to protect it and also to strengthen the facilities to cover natural hazards.
SDG 14	**Life below Water**	There should not be any marine pollution and life underwater should be protected by not contaminating it is the motive of this goal. Taking special measure in regards to overfishing and promoting scientific methods to improve the water life.
SDG 15	**Life on Land**	The most important is to conserve wildlife, ecosystem and the whole biodiversity. This goal also works in order to the restoration of territorial life, quality of soil, degraded land due to deforestation and enhance the capacity of natural resources to enable sustainable development.
SDG 16	**Peace and Justice Strong Institutions**	Reducing all type of violence in the form of trafficking, abusing and exploitation of any age group is the main concern of this goal. This includes a strong legal framework and access to justice by all.
SDG 17	**Partnerships to achieve the Goal**	This is the main factor as these targets can be achieved only through the combined and integrated efforts of all countries together.

Source: Sustainable Development Goals Basel Report, 2016

2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Omar Sacilotto Donaire, Luciana Oranges Cezarino, Adriana Cristina Ferreira Caldana and Adriana Cristina Ferreira Caldana (2018).The title "Sustainable Development Goals – An Analysis Of Outcomes" To revise the concept of sustainability to develop its integrative understanding. It focuses to develop an approach in order to determine the effectiveness of SDGs. To analyze the outcome of SDGs Correlation is used as all the goals are interrelated with each other. The emerging pattern of correlations reflected the systemic coherence of the efforts as an indication of self-organization towards sustainability. This pattern also revealed that the efforts are still spotty and that the systemic synergy has not yet taken place. The data about Brazil's progress towards the SDGs from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database are gathered. The outcomes indicated that Brazil as a whole cannot yet be seen as a self-organizing system that is evolving towards sustainability. In Brazil, it is important to maintain the public policies that affect SDG 1-6, but it is necessary to develop policies geared towards SDG 12. Environmental goals also need more public policies (SDGs 14 and 15). To achieve these 2030 Agenda, much effort will be required for SDG 17, which is related to greater synergy through partnerships. To enable the calculation of the correlation matrix, the data series was not allowed to have missing values. Some of the WDI data series had many missing values and had to be eliminated. This, unfortunately, reduced the variability of the original data. In addition, the missing values in the remaining data series had to be calculated by means of interpolation or extrapolation. There are alternative algorithms to perform such functions.

Carol Pomare (2018) the titled of the study "A Multiple Framework Approach to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Entrepreneurship" to the purpose of the study to discuss sustainable development goals (SDGs) and entrepreneurship from an economic and socially perceptive. To analyze the challenges faced by small & medium enterprises (SMEs) applying the goal of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns to their day-to-day operations. In this paper, Descriptive statistics is being used and data is collected from various SMEs. It is found that there is a need to make SMEs and general public aware about the

healthier way of living, with a focus on entrepreneurs who believe their SME needs to act as a "good corporate citizen" with the responsibility to sustain the environment for future generations and taking care of the well-being of society at large.

Marcelo de Sousa Monteiro, Fernando Luiz E. Viana, José Milton de Sousa-Filho (2018), the study titled "Corruption and supply chain management toward the sustainable development goals era. The Purpose of the study to identify academic literature studies on corruption in the supply chain management (SCM) from 2005 to 2016 to propose a research agenda. A literature review method was used in academic research to identify which approaches are used for corruption in SCM. The analysis of the context of SDGs required an integrated approach once the goals are interconnected despite the increase in research studies in 2015, there is still little research focusing specifically on corruption in SCM. There is a broad opportunity to connect the research on corruption in SCM with the context of the practice to achieve the SDGs.

Gayle C.Avery topic of the study is "Blueprint for implementing the UN's sustainable development goals" purpose to explain the 17 goals in detail and to provide simple examples of how different goals provide a purpose in the lives of both ordinary and extraordinary individuals. Mini case studies and examples illustrate, providing an interesting read. Designing the Purposeful World provides those seeking to put their organizations on the path of doing well by doing well with specific ways of getting involved with the SDGs in a handy guide filled with exercises, activities and copious suggestions for action.

David Littlewood, Diane Holt, (2018), the title of the study " How Social Enterprises Can Contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – A Conceptual Framework" objective of paper to identify the role of social enterprises in achieving SDGs and to introduce a framework regarding the conceptual problem. This paper begins by reviewing what has been written about social enterprises and the SDGs. This is followed by the development and presentation of the conceptual framework. Conclusions and areas for future research on social enterprises and the SDGs are identified and a framework in reference to this is framed so that

social enterprises can be enhanced and their existence becomes more worthy by contributing in SDGs.

Madhulika Sahoo, Jalandhar Pradhan, (2019) study titled "Sustainable development goals and reproductive healthcare rights of internally displaced persons in India" has objective to look into he internally displaced persons (IDPs) reproductive healthcare situation in India. And to identify the role of sustainable development goal (SDG) in addressing the reproductive healthcare rights of the IDPs in India. This paper is based on the available literature on reproductive rights of IDPs in India, analysis of the SDGs 3 and other legal safeguards. The newly arrived IDPs in the camps have complex needs and health problems. They are susceptible to a number of health problems due to the exposure to physical and environmental threats, violence and trauma. Many of them face a loss of social networks and assets, knowledge and information in the new environment, and lack food security. They have inadequate shelter, healthcare services, sanitation and access to safe water. This is a viewpoint paper and most of the information in this paper is taken from different sources which are cited in the reference section. There is a lack of sufficient data on IDPs in India. Most of the IDPs figures/data are quoted from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and other literature.

Harjit Singh, Nikunj Aggarwal, (2013) study of titled "Achieving sustainable development goals through elevating socio-economic status" objective of the paper to examine the financial and operating performance of Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited and its impact on the society in the employment generation and upliftment of the socio-economic status. It aims to find out the factors responsible for low performance (if any). It helped in comparison of changes in static data from years 1995-1996 to 2010-2011. Ratio analysis and quantitative techniques such as discrete and continuous time approach have been used to analyze the data. To dothe financial appraisal, five financial ratios namely working capital turnover ratio, percentage of net sales to capital employed, percentage of gross profit to capital employed, cost output ratio, and value added per man/month were calculated and analyzed to understand the changes in the financial and operating position of the company.

The findings revealed the mixed trends of profit and losses. Net sales and capital employed showed an increasing trend while the percentage of net profit to capital employed and the cost output ratio declined from 1995-1996 to 2010-2011. Working capital was utilized effectively. Value-added per man/month also registered an increase of 120.11 percent. In nutshell, the financial and operational performance analysis shows the efficiency of the Saraswati Sugar Mills Private Limited and its contribution towards sustainable development of its immediate society.

A. Amarinder Reddy, Ch. Radhika Rani, Timothy Cadman, Soora Naresh Kumar, Anugula N Reddy, (2016), topic of the study "Towards sustainable indicators of food and nutritional outcomes in India" under the objective of the study to measure performance of India in food and nutrition security relative to other Asian countries like Bangladesh, China, Africa and also developed countries from 1991 to 2016. The study is based on FAO food security indicators under four dimensions, namely, food availability, access, stability, and utilization. These indicators are further categorized into determinants and outcome indicators of food security. A comprehensive fifteen indicators are examined in depth

Food availability in terms of dietary calories and protein per capita was less in India compared to even Africa and Bangladesh. However, food access indicators like road density are better, food prices remain low and stable, which improved food access and stability. However, in utilization indicators, access to water and sanitation remained low, anemia among pregnant women and undernourishment was relatively higher when even compared to least developed countries like Africa and Bangladesh. Depth of food deficit (an indicator of the severity of food deficit) was higher in India except for Africa. Future research should focus on policies for decreasing undernourishment and anemia and severity in depth of food deficit with focus on India.

Rajul Singh, Roma Mitra Debnath, (2012) study of the title "Modeling sustainable development: India ' s strategy for the future", the objective of the study to understand the relationships among the various enablers of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to know their degree of dependence and driving power. It aims to explore the viability of sustainable

development in the Indian scenario. An interpretive structural model (ISM) has been used to model the various parameters of sustainable development in the Indian context. The relevant parameters have been considered as per the existing literature review.

The result shows that sustainable development is achievable if the nation emphasizes strategic goals and mission because sustainable development is driven by the strategic parameters such as "employment creation" and "long-term economic goals". The ISM model developed is not statistically validated, therefore structural equation modeling (SEM), also commonly known as the linear structural relationship approach, may be used to test the validity of such a hypothetical model.

Ranajit Chakrabarty, Mahuya Chakrabarti, Ayan Chattopadhyay, (2016) titled the study **"**Millennium development goals achievement in different states of India (2003-2004 to 2013-2014)" under the objective of the study to explore the status of these goals during 1993-1994-2013-2014 at state level using 12 targets and 35 indicators relevant for India and to explain inter-state variations in this regard. Using the technique for order preference by similarity to ideal solution method, a multiple criteria decision-making method, the states have been ranked in terms of all the indicators of MDGs. These ranks were then analyzed using socio-economic and political factors to understand the root cause of variation. Ranking of the states considering all the indicators reveals the actual scenario in an effective way. The factors like state domestic product, the state-wide standard of education level, social backwardness and political leadership help in finding the link between the derived ranks and these socio-economic and political factors.

Yacy-Ara Froner, (2017) titled the "International policies for sustainable development from cultural empowerment" objective of this paper to explore the international agenda regarding the discussion on sustainable development. And to throw light on the issues of contemporary heritage science theory on the recent debate concerning the cultural heritage preservation and management issues. The paper selected mainly reports, declarations, resolutions, and recommendations concerning this theme. The paper provides a historical context about the enlargement of the debate concerning the international policies for sustainable

development from cultural empowerment. It suggests that UNESCO, WHC, and ICCROM have been promoting positive projects in vulnerable regions. Eurocentric models of development and occidental concept of culture exposure in the selected documents should be reviewed mainly in decolonization areas.

Jan Bebbington, Jeffrey Unerman, (2018) titled the study "Achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: An enabling role for accounting research", the purpose of this paper is to establish and advance the role of academic accounting in the pursuit of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper provides a synthesis of interdisciplinary perspectives on sustainable development and integration of this with the accounting for sustainability literature. In addition, potential accounting research contributions are proposed so as to support the development of new research avenues. The SDGs focus highlights new sites for empirical work (including interdisciplinary investigations) as well as inviting innovation in accounting theoretical frameworks. Moreover, the SDGs provide a context for (re)invigorating accounting's contribution to sustainable development debates. This is the first paper to explore the roles academic accounting can play in furthering the achievement of the SDGs through enhanced understanding, critiquing and advancing of accounting policy, practice and theorizing. It is also the first paper to propose a research agenda in this area.

Maria A. Pineda-Escobar, (2019) titled of study "Moving the 2030 agenda forward: SDG implementation in Colombia", the objective of the paper to contribute to the debate regarding the understanding of the multiple manifestations and alternatives for the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) across national borders in Columbia. The present study performs an exploration of SDGs implementation in Colombia, cutting across the macro and meso levels and the perspectives of governance-making and governance-taking. To answer the research questions, this study applies a two-stage qualitative research design with summative content analysis.

The study finds that the companies in Colombia are showing an interest in incorporating the SDGs into their corporate sustainability reporting. The Colombian case might be a good

example of how local governments are taking actions for the implementation of SDGs in their national action plans, policies, and strategies. The analysis at the meso level is limited to the private sector, and the findings are not applicable to other organizational actors, such as civil society organizations or academia. Future research can broaden the spectrum of analysis, both at a national and cross-national level.

Karin Buhmann, Jonas Jonsson, Mette Fisker, (2018) titled of the study "Do no harm and do more good too: connecting the SDGs with business and human rights and political CSR theory", the objective of paper to explain how companies can benefit from their human rights due diligence process. It also identifies opportunities for sustainable development goals (SDGs) activities in operationalization of political corporate social responsibility (PCSR). Combining PCSR, SDGs and business and human rights (BHR) literature, the paper develops an extension of the risk-based due diligence process described by the BHR literature, helping companies identify societal needs to which they may contribute in accordance with PCSR through engaging in the SDGs.

Companies can benefit from resources they already invest in due diligence to identify their adverse human rights impacts, by drawing on the insights gained on broader needs, including human rights, to which they may contribute. This can help them develop appropriate interventions to address local needs and advance their moral legitimacy through assisting in SDG-relevant fulfillment of human rights. The paper provides theory-based guidance on how companies can assess their capacity for contributing societal value through human rights-oriented SDG interventions. Future empirical research may explore how companies apply the extended due diligence process to assess needs and determine relevant actions.

2.1 GAPS OF THE STUDY

There are few studies in the area of SDGs so far. Most of the studies are descriptive in nature. Most of the studies include either social aspect (Madhulika Sahoo and Jalandhar Pradhan 2019) or economic aspect separately **(**Yacy-Ara Froner, 2017). The present study has taken a very comprehensive SDG i.e. SDG - 8 which includes economic and social aspects both

simultaneously. The objective of financial assessment for achieving targets also will be a unique feature of this study.

3.0 NEED OF THE STUDY

Government of India is itself self-motivated and committed for the overall development of Indian Economy. The present policies and Programmes are showing the intention of the government clearly in this regard. The emphasis has been given to employment generation, poverty alleviation and all type of equalities. UN's sustainable development goals framework is an opportunity to review; modify and integrate so far economic efforts in order to meet its described goals in a definite time frame.

The SDG 8- 'Decent Work and Economic Growth' is a comprehensive goal in itself which is covering all other economic and non-economic aspects. Therefore, in this study, an attempt has been made to assess the past and present policies and Programmes of GOI for achieving the decent working conditions and sustainable economic growth in the line of UN's SDG targets. Here the researcher will try to find the gaps between UN SDG targets and efforts of GOI, for suggesting an action plan to achieve SDG within prescribed time framework.

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In the present study, the researcher will try to find out the following objectives-

1. To assess the present policies and Programmes of Government of India with reference to selected SDG.

2. To find the gaps between the selected goal and present status.

3. To estimate the requirements of financial resources for achieving selected SDG.

4. To make the strategy for achievement of selected SDG.

5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Researcher takes SDGs for the study purpose. The UN has identified the 17 SDGs related to different dimensions of life which are mentioned in Table no. 3.

Table No. 3: Multidimensional SDGs

Social Dimension	**Economic Dimension**
▪ SDG 1 - No Poverty ▪ SDG 2 - Zero Hunger ▪ SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being ▪ SDG 4 - Quality Education ▪ SDG 5 - Gender Equality ▪ SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	▪ SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ SDG 9- Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure ▪ SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities ▪ SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities
Environmental Dimension	**Fostering Peace And Partnership Dimension**
▪ SDG 12- Sustainable Consumption and Production ▪ SDG 13- Climate Action ▪ SDG 14- Life Below Water ▪ SDG 15- Life on Land	▪ SDG16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions ▪ SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals

Source: NITI Aayog Presentation to States 2018

The researcher selects SDG-8 "**Decent Work and Economic Growth"** from the Economic dimension.

DURATION OF THE STUDY

In order to analysis SDGs, a period of the last 20 years (i.e., 2001 to 2020) will be taken into consideration for the study purpose.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

The following figure 1.2 shows the Independent and Dependent variables included in the study.

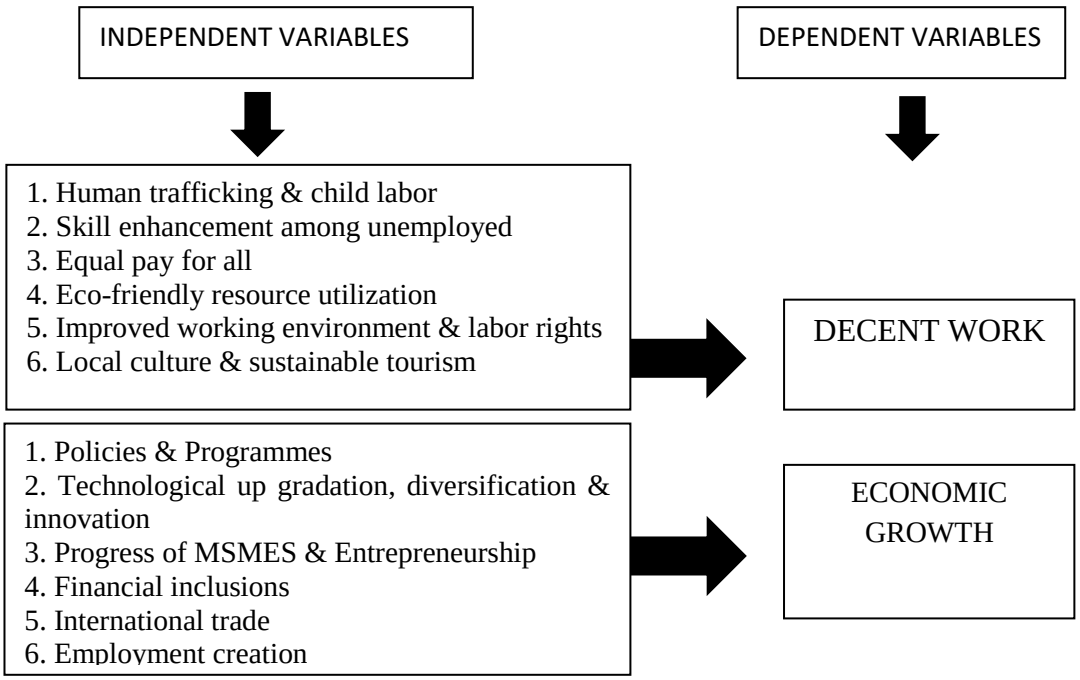
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
DEPENDENT VARIABLES
1. Human trafficking & child labor
2. Skill enhancement among unemployed
3. Equal pay for all
4. Eco-friendly resource utilization
5. Improved working environment & labor rights
6. Local culture & sustainable tourism
DECENT WORK
1. Policies & Programmes
2. Technological up gradation, diversification & innovation
3. Progress of MSMES & Entrepreneurship
4. Financial inclusions
5. International trade
6. Employment creation
ECONOMIC GROWTH

Figure 1.2 Variables of the study

HYPOTHESES

The researcher has framed 12 hypotheses which are related to decent work and economic growth.

H_{01} = There is no relationship between Eco-friendly resource utilization and decent work.

H_{02} = There is no relationship between equal pay for all and decent work.

H_{03} = There is no relationship between Skill enhancement among unemployed and decent work.

H_{04} = There is no relationship between human trafficking & child labor and decent work.

H_{05} = There is no relationship between Improved working environment & labor rights and Decent work.

H_{06} = There is no relationship between local culture & sustainable tourism and decent work.

H_{07} = There is no relationship between policies & Programmes and economic growth.

H_{08} = There is no relationship between technological up gradation, diversification & innovation and economic growth.

H_{09} = There is no relationship between Progress of MSMEs & Entrepreneurship and economic growth.

H_{10} = There is no relationship between Financial inclusions and economic growth.

H_{11} = There is no relationship between International trade and economic growth.

H_{12} = There is no relationship between employment creation and economic growth.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

There are 12 targets with 40 indicators in the SDG 8. The table No. 4 gives the description of all the targets and their respective variables with their sources.

Table No. 4: Variables of SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

TARGETS	VARIABLES	METHODOLOGY	SOURCES
8.1 To maintain a minimum of 7% GDP per annum in the least developed countries and achieve sustained economic growth in each country in alignment with their circumstances.	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of GDP	This variable is to measure the economic performance of the country and calculated as – G(t) – G(t-1)/ G(t-1) * 100 Where G(t)- real GDP per capita in year t	National Accounts Division (NAD) and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
8.2: Using Technological up gradation, diversification and innovation achieve a better level of economic productivity and focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors.	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person	This is the ratio of GDP and the number of an employed person in the nation.	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
	8.2.2: Total number of patents issued	These are the number of patents that are being granted at the country level.	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPI) and Ministry of Commerce and Industry
	8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector	It is the measure of the growth of the manufacturing sector in India and computed as: GVAm(t)-GVAm(t1)/ GVAm(t-1) *100	National Accounts Division (NAD) and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
	8.2.4: Annual growth in the Agriculture sector	It is the measure of growth in the agriculture sector in India and calculated as: GVAa(t)-GVAa(t-1)/GVAa(t-1) * 100	National Accounts Division (NAD) and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
8.3: To encourage MSMEs by promoting progress-oriented policies and creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and also to provide access to financial services.	8.3.1: Proportion of unorganized employment in non-agricultural sectors	It measures employment in the unorganized sector.	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
	8.3.2: Coverage under ESI and EPS	It is to know the number of beneficiaries under ESI and EPS.	Ministry of Labour and Employment
	8.3.3: Coverage of NPS	People getting Pension under NPS scheme.	Ministry of Finance
	8.3.4: No. of MSME units registered under the	It is the measure to know the number of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhar	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium

Table No. 4: Variables of SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

TARGETS	VARIABLES	METHODOLOGY	SOURCES
	online Udyog Aadhaar registration.	Memorandum the portal of Ministry of MSME.	Enterprises
	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India	The registered number of start-ups under the Start-up scheme.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (DIPP)
	8.3.6: Total number of patents issued.	It is the indicator of total patents that are granted at the country level.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (DIPP)
	8.3.7: Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises	It is computed as Difference between MSMEs registered on UAM in references year and previous /MSMEs registered under UAM in the previous year * 100	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprises (MSMEs)
	8.3.8: Total loans outstanding to Micro, small and medium enterprises.	It is the number of loans that are outstanding by MSMEs	Reserve Bank of India
	8.3.9: Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	It is the credit that is outstanding by MSMEs.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprises (MSMEs)
8.4: Eliminate environment degradation and improve global resource efficiency by 2030 in alignment to the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption	8.4.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix	The composition of renewal energy in the total energy mix.	Ministry of Renewal Energy
	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption	It is obtained by dividing fossil fuel consumption by a total number of people.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas/ Coal
	8.4.3: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated	It is an indicator of waste material generated and the amount of that which is recycled.	MoEF&CC (CPCB).
	8.4.4: Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generated	It is an indicator of sewage generated and the amount of that which is recycled.	MoEF&CC (CPCB).
8.5: Equal pay and decent work for all without any kind of discrimination and achieve productive employment by including young and disabled people by 2030.	8.5.1: the Unemployment rate	It is computed as Number of unemployed persons/ Number of in the labour force *100	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
	8.5.2: Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR).	The indicator is obtained as: Number of workers/ Number of person in labour force×100	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

Table No. 4: Variables of SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

TARGETS	VARIABLES	METHODOLOGY	SOURCES
	8.5.3: Wages earned by a male-Female in regular/casual employment.	Total wage and/or earning in regular and/or casual workers during reference year/ Total person − days for which wages are reported as > 0 The age group taken is 15-59 years.	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
	8.5.4: Number of employed Persons with disabilities in public services.	It is the total number of disabled person employed in public services.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment(DEPD)
	8.5.5: Total population with disabilities covered under social protection schemes	It is the total number of of the disabled person getting benefits under social protection schemes.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment(DEPD)
	8.5.6: Share of unemployed Persons in population aged 15-24 (percentage)	It is calculated as: Number of unemployed person in the age group 15-24 year/ number of a person in the age group 15-24 year×100	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
8.6: Decreasing the number of unemployed youth and youth not in any education and training by 2020.	8.6.1: Unemployment Rate (15-24 years)	It is the rate of unemployed youth in the country and calculated as: Number of an unemployed person during reference year / Number of person in the labour force ×100	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
	8.6.2: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Number of Youth not involved in any employment, education, and training	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
8.7: To take measures in order to end modern slavery and prohibit human trafficking. By 2025 end all forms of child labour and child soldier.	8.7.1: Total crimes relating to human trafficking.	Total number of cases filed under human trafficking during the reference year	Home Affairs(NCRB)
	8.7.2: Number of missing children	It is the total number of children registered as missing	Home Affairs(NCRB)
8.8: Improve the working environment for workers and migrants especially for women and protect labour rights	8.8.1: Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act	A number of employees getting benefits under the ESI scheme.	Ministry of Labour and Employment
	8.8.2: Number of migrants	It is the Total number of workers migrated.	Home Affairs(NCRB

Table No. 4: Variables of SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

TARGETS	VARIABLES	METHODOLOGY	SOURCES
and safe working conditions for those who are employed in hazardous work.	Workers.		
	8.8.3: Number of accidents in Factories.	The number of accidents that took place in factories	Ministry of Labour and Employment
	8.8.4: Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)	It indicates the number of the person getting employment under MNREGA.	Ministry of Rural Development
8.9: Promote local culture and make a framework to promote sustainable tourism by 2030.	8.9.1: Percentage change in Number of tourists (domestic and foreign)	It is computed as-: Difference between of tourists (domestic + international) in reference year/ tourists visited in previous reference year × 100	Ministry of Tourism
	8.9.2: Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in Growth rate.	This is figured as: Change in tourism direct GDP during current reference year / total gross domestic product during previous references year ×100	Ministry of Tourism
8.10: Expansion of access to banking and financial services by strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions.	8.10.1: Indicator of Financial Inclusion	The proportion of financial inclusion ina particular year.	Reserve Bank of India
	8.10.2: Proportion of population having Bank accounts	It is calculated as Bank account during reference year/ mid-year population during reference year ×1000	Reserve Bank of India
	8.10.3: Number of banking outlets per 1, 00,000 population.	It is computed as Banking outlet in reference year / Mid-year population of reference year ×100000	Reserve Bank of India
	8.10.4 : Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	It is also calculated as; Banking outlets in reference year / Mid-year population in references year ×100000	Ministry of Finance
	8.10.5: No. of accounts with Nil/1-5/more than 5 transactions	The number of accounts as per the category of transactions done.	Reserve Bank of India
8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particula, least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated	National Indicator not yet evolved		

Table No. 4: Variables of SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

TARGETS	VARIABLES	METHODOLOGY	SOURCES
Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries			
8 :b: Implement global strategy Global Jobs Pact of the ILO and operationalize it by 2020.	8.b.1: Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)	It is calculated as the total number of man-days created under MGNREGA.	Ministry of Rural Development

Source: National Indicator Framework Report

DATA - TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

- The research study will be based on secondary data which will be collected from various sources like NITI AYOG, UNDP STATS, UNESCO website, RBI reports, Journals, magazines, book, and newspapers.
- Primary data will be used to verify and validate the results of secondary data. The government officials (NITI Aayog, RIS, Concerned Ministries, and Local Bodies), Researchers and academicians will be contacted for the same. The personal interviews and a questionnaire will be used to find their responses and viewpoints.

For the achievement of the stated objectives, both Descriptive and Inferential statistical tools and suitable econometric techniques will be used.

CHAPTER PLAN

Chapter-1 Sustainable Development Goals

- An Overview
- Reviews of Earlier Studies

Chapter-2 Research Design and Methodology

Chapter-3 Overview of Selected SDG – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Chapter-4 Data Analysis, Results and Findings

Chapter-5 Conclusion and Suggestions

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